

✓P403.



MUSEUM
28 APR 26
NATURAL
HISTORY

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE COUNCIL
OF THE
YORKSHIRE
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
FOR THE YEAR
1925

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL MEETING,
FEBRUARY 8th, 1926.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.
1926.

[*Issued April 22nd, 1926.*]

The Yorkshire Museum,
York.

With the Compliments of

Dr. W. E. COLLINGE,

Keeper of the Museum.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE COUNCIL
OF THE
YORKSHIRE
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR

1925

PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL MEETING,

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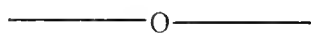
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

1926.

[Issued April 22nd, 1926.]



FORM
OF A
BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.



Every person desirous of bequeathing to the Society any sum of Money, Specimens, Books, Instruments, or other Property, is requested to make use of the following form:—

*I give and bequeath to the Trustees, for the time being, of the Society established at York, called “**The Yorkshire Philosophical Society,**” for the use of the said Society, the sum of _____ to be paid out of such part of my personal estate as I may legally charge therewith. [Or here enumerate the effects or property intended to be bequeathed.] And I direct that the receipt of the Treasurer of the said Society, for the time being, shall be an effectual discharge to my Executors for the said legacy.*

The Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

(Founded 1822).

Patrons:

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Trustees:

GEORGE A. AUDEN, M.D.

CHAS. E. ELMHIRST, J.P.

RT. HON. LORD DERAMORE.

EDWIN GRAY, M.A., LL.M., J.P.

President:

William Herbert St. Quintin, D.L., J.P., F.Z.S.

Vice-Presidents:

James Melrose, J.P.

W. Harvey Brook.

Richard Thompson.

S. Walker, F.E.S.

H. M. Platnauer, B.Sc.

W. A. Evelyn, M.A., M.D.

Frank Green, F.S.A.

(Cantab.)

Edwin Gray, M.A., LL.M., J.P.

Ald. W. H. Birch, J.P.

Chas. E. Elmhirst, J.P.

Col. W. A. White, J.P.

H. J. Wilkinson.

Council:

Elected 1924... T. G. Swale.

Frank Terry.

Geoffrey Thompson, M.A.

Col. W. A. White, J.P.

Elected 1925... J. L. Brockbank, M.A., H.M.I.

John A. Cooper.

Sydney H. Smith, F.Z.S.

J. Triffitt.

Elected 1926... E. Baker.

G. A. Potter Kirby.

Rev. A. Raine, B.A.

K. E. T. Wilkinson, LL.B., B.A.

Hon. Treasurer:

S. Walker, F.E.S.

Hon. Secretary:

Chas. E. Elmhirst, J.P.

Committees—

General Purposes and Finance Committee :

J. L. Brockbank.	Rev. A. Raine.
W. Harvey Brook.	T. G. Swale.
John A. Cooper.	J. Triffitt.
Dr. W. A. Evelyn.	S. Walker.
A. Hurst.	Chas. E. Elmhirst, <i>Secretary</i> .

Garden Committee :

E. Baker.	Sydney H. Smith.
Arthur Hurst.	T. G. Swale.
G. Potter Kirby.	Col. W. A. White.
S. Walker, <i>Secretary</i> .	

Lecture Committee :

J. L. Brockbank.	Frank Terry.
Dr. W. A. Evelyn.	Geoffrey Thompson.
Rev. A. Raine.	K. E. T. Wilkinson.
Sydney H. Smith.	C. E. Elmhirst, <i>Secretary</i> .

Museum Committee :

W. Harvey Brook.	J. Scott.
Dr. W. A. Evelyn.	Geoffrey Thompson.
Arthur Hurst.	S. Walker.
W. H. St. Quintin.	H. J. Wilkinson.
Rev. A. Raine.	Dr. Collinge, <i>Secretary</i> .

The President, Hon. Secretary and Keeper are *ex-officio* members of all Committees.

York and District Field Naturalists' Section.

President :

E. Wilfred Taylor.

Vice-Presidents :

W. G. Birch, W. E. Collinge, D.Sc., J. A. Dell, M.Sc.,
H. Sowden.

Hon. Secretary: Sidney Melmore, B.Sc., F.G.S.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL
OF THE
YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
FEBRUARY 8TH, 1926.

YOUR Council are pleased to report a year of prosperous activity and many improvements.

With the whole of the Nation they deeply regret the decease of H.M. Queen Alexandra, who for many years past has graciously honoured the Society with her patronage. At a meeting of the Council held on December 14th, the following address of sympathy to H.M. the King was read from the Chair, the members rising in their places.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,—

The Humble Address of the President and Council of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.

Most Gracious Sovereign :

“ We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the President and Council of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society now assembled, humbly beg leave to offer our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy with your Majesty in the great sorrow which has befallen You and the Royal House in the death of Your beloved Mother Queen Alexandra. Your Majesty's loss is our loss also, as her late Majesty was for many years a patroness of this Society.”

The outstanding feature has undoubtedly been the Royal visit on August 18th. When in the north Her Majesty Queen Mary expressed a wish to pay a private visit to the Society's grounds and Museum, and on August 18th, the Royal Party consisting of Her Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. Princess Mary Viscountess Lascelles, Viscount Lascelles, and the Hon. Lady Joan Verney, carried this out.

The Royal Party were received at the Blind School entrance by the President, Mr. W. H. St. Quintin, and Members of the Council, and on leaving Her Majesty expressed the great pleasure the visit had given her.

The Society is badly in need of increased funds. There is much that your Council would like to undertake, but their hands are tied owing to the lack of financial means. The two most urgent objects calling for attention are,—first, increased accommodation with modern cases for the very valuable and in many ways unique collection of Flint, Stone and Bronze objects. Large portions of these collections are stored, and as they are constantly being referred to by students from all parts of the world, the difficulties of examination are obvious. The whole of the Ethnographical collections badly need re-housing. The second object is the enlargement of the Botanical Garden. Your Council commend both of these to the generous consideration of the Members.

Considerable repairs have been carried out during the year in the various buildings. The frontage of the Museum has long required attention and is being repaired with ferro-concrete.

The roofs of the Geological Gallery and the British Bird Room will shortly require attention as well as the re-decoration of the Tempest Anderson Hall.

Your Council notice with considerable regret a marked falling off in the Saturday afternoon attendances. The fact that the citizens of York can enter the Gardens and Museums between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. on Saturdays at the nominal fee of 1d. does not seem to be appreciated. This concession was first instituted in 1892.

The number of visitors to the Gardens and Museums exceeds that of any previous year.

The following is a full list of the Lectures delivered in the Tempest Anderson Hall during the past year :—

- Thursday, January 8th.—“The Exploration of the Sea.” By Professor R. N. Rudmose Brown, D.Sc.
- Thursday, January 22nd.—“Beneath the British Flag.” By Arthur B. Malden, F.R.G.S.
- Thursday, February 5th.—“The Springs of Action.” By the Rev. F. Paton Williams.
- Thursday, February 19th.—“Wild Birds of Western Europe.” By the Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain, M.A.
- Thursday, March 5th.—“Macedonia.” By Major A. E. N. Salt, M.A.
- Thursday, March 19th.—“A Walk round Roman York.” By the Rev. Angelo Raine, B.A.
- Thursday, October 8th.—“Through Bush-Veldt and Swamp in Africa.” By P. Escott-North, F.R.G.S.
- Thursday, October 22nd.—“Ships throughout the Ages.” By Edgar J. March.
- Thursday, November 5th.—“A Visit to Chester.” By Frank Simpson, F.S.A.
- Thursday, November 19th.—“Hadrian's Wall.” By F. S. Simpson, Hon. M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.)
- Thursday, December 3rd.—“The Buccaneer Era in the West Indies and Spanish Main.” By Charles J. S. Makin, F.R.G.S.
- Thursday, Dec. 17th.—“The Home of the Vikings.” By Arthur B. Malden.

The revival of the Society's General Monthly Meetings, held at 5 p.m. on the first Monday in the month from October to March has proved successful, although the attendance has not been all that could be desired.

The following Communications have been laid before the meetings :—

- March 2nd.—“Woodcocks carrying their Young.” By W. H. St. Quintin, D.L., J.P.
- “On some XVIIth and XVIIIth century designs for Stained Glass Windows recently presented to the Yorkshire Museum.” By John A. Knowles.
- “Some York Notes from the Dodsworth MSS. in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.” By the Rev. A. Raine, B.A.
- “On some Rare and Curious Stone Implements in the Yorkshire Museum.” By Dr. Walter E. Collinge, F.S.A.
- October 5th.—“The Wild Cat and Pine Marten.” By Chas. E. Elmhirst, J.P.
- “Some XVIIIth Century Spanish Glass in the Collection of the Yorkshire Museum.” By C. E. N. Bromehead, B.A.
- “On a Roman Bronze Lead-pouring Ladle.” By Dr. Walter E. Collinge, F.S.A.

November 2nd.—“Some Remarks upon Leeds Pottery” By Arthur Hurst, A.K.C.

“Some Recent Additions to the Yorkshire Museum.” By Walter E. Collinge, F.S.A.

December 7th.—“Some Notes on Local Heraldry.” By George Benson, A.R., I.B.A.

“Notes on Place Names.” By J. W. Davis.

Full reports of the above will be found in the Proceedings following this Report.

On November 9th, your Council by a unanimous vote elected Sir John Marriott, M.A., M.P., as an Honorary Member of the Society, in grateful recognition of services rendered to the Society.

Your Council regret to record the decease of two of the Society's Honorary Members, viz., the Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., and Mr. William Whitaker, B.A., F.R.S., and one of their Trustees, Sir George Gibb, LL.B.

The Society has lost by death and resignation 54 Members, 1 Associate, and 11 Lady Subscribers, whilst 45 New Members have been elected. The total number of Members on December 31st stood at 599.

NEW MEMBERS, ELECTED IN 1925.

Alexander, Rev. J. B., 9, Bootham Terrace
 Allan, C. S., 17, Bootham Terrace
 Armstrong, Rev. R. C. Thompson, 10, Queen Anne's Road
 Badger, H. W., Clifton Green
 Beeson, T. S., 42, Queen Anne's Road
 Bellerby, G. E., 22, St. Mary's
 Bourdillon, T. F., F.L.S., Chantry House, The Mount
 Bowman, Mrs. E. A, Acomb
 Briggs, Miss Barbara, Beechfield, Sandal, Wakefield
 Carter, J., 14-14a, Feasegate
 Clarke, Miss Wood, 9, Bootham Crescent
 Collier, Mrs. E. M., 32, Sycamore Terrace
 Dalby, Rev. J., 64, Bootham
 Fairey, Mrs. J., 29, Fishergate
 French, G. W., 11, Minster Yard
 Garnham, J. H., 11, Bootham Terrace
 Gill, Rev. A. A. R., 5, Marlborough Villas
 Griffith, Rev. W. Hussey, A.T.S.. H.C.F., 30, St. Mary's
 Harington, Col. H., Holm Lea, St. Peter's Grove.
 Harrington, W. E., 7, Earlsborough Terrace
 Hawkins. Miss O., 16, Queen Anne's Road
 Jerry, Mrs. F. E., 17, Ogleforth
 Johnston, T. K., The Avenue, Clifton
 Lister-Kaye, C. W., 3, St. James' Terrace, Clifton
 Marston, H. C., 5, De Grey Street, Lord Mayor's Walk
 Maw, W. A., 18, Waverley Street
 Mawson, Mrs., 6, Bootham Crescent
 Mills, T. I., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 18, East Mount Road
 Milner, W. G., 42, Albemarle Road
 McBride, J. G., M.B., F.R.C.S.S., St. Paul's Lodge
 McBride, Dr. P., 3, St. Peter's Grove
 Nixon, C. H. M., Lindley House, Holgate
 Oliver, C., 24, Priory Street
 Oxlade, G., 20, Little Stonegate
 Parkinson, T. J., 2, Duncombe Place
 Perkins, R. H., Lawrence Street
 Pilmer, Miss, 37, Bootham
 Prince, R. S., 12, Park Crescent, Monkgate
 Randall, Captain, R. W. K., 34, Queen Anne's Road
 Sowden, H., 22, Victoria Street, Nunnery Lane
 Welch, Miss J. K., 38a, Coney Street
 Wilson, R. P., Red House, Bootham Terrace
 Wood, G., Bootham Grange
 Wormald, P. H., Westfield, Fulford Road

DEATHS.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Allbutt, Sir Thomas Clifford, K.C.B., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.
Whitaker, William, B.A., F.R.S.

MEMBERS.

Frith, J. W., 91, Lawrence Street
Long, Dr. D. S., 92, Micklegate
Mackie, J., 25, Portland Street
Pinder, C., 40, Monkgate
Procter, J. W., Huttons Ambo
Rowntree, J., Clifton Lodge

LADY SUBSCRIBERS.

Chapman, Mrs. J., 20, Grosvenor Terrace
Dobie, Mrs. S., 10, St. Mary's
Smith, Miss A. E., 37, St. Mary's

RESIGNATIONS.

Members, 48. Lady Subscribers 8. Associates. 1

DEATH AND RESIGNATION.

Members	..	..	..	..	54
Lady Subscribers	..	..	..	..	11
Associates	..	..	..	..	1

NEW MEMBERS.

45

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP ON 31ST DECEMBER,
1925.

Honorary Members	..	..	..	29
Members	..	..	..	472
Lady Subscribers	..	..	..	79
Associates	..	..	..	19
				<hr/>
				599

LIST OF HONORARY MEMBERS.

1. 1926. Benson, George, A.R.I.B.A, Thirsk Road, Easingwold
2. 1897. Berget, Baron A., Sorbonne, Paris
3. 1888. Bobretzki, Dr., The University, Kiew
4. 1906. Bower, F. O., M.A., Sc. D., F.R.S., The University of Glasgow, Glasgow
5. 1891. Buckman, S. S., F.G.S., Westfield, Towsey, Thame, Oxon.
6. 1923. Clark, Wm. Eagle, I.S.O., LL.D., F.R.S.E., The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh
7. 1924. Collingwood, R. G., M.A., F.S.A., Haverfield Library, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
8. 1898. Crichton-Browne, Sir James, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., 45, Hans Place, London, S.W.
9. 1906. Gough, Rev. T., B.Sc., 1, Elm Bank Gardens, Barnes, London, S.W. 13.
10. 1920. Grabham, Oxley, M.A., Heron Cottage, Thornton Dale, Yorks.
11. 1923. Harmer, Sir Sydney F., K.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., 30, Courtfield Gardens, London, S.W. 5.
12. 1880. Hull, Prof. Edward, LL.D., M.A., F.R.S., 24, Hume Street, Dublin
13. 1924. Kendall, Prof. Percy F., M.Sc., F.R.S., F.G.S., Sandhill, Moor Allerton, Leeds
14. 1924. Keyser, Charles E., M.A., F.S.A., D.L., J.P., Aldermaston Court, near Reading
15. 1906. Lamplugh, G. W., F.R.S., 13, Beaconsfield Road, St. Alban's
16. 1891. Leyland, C. J., Haggerston Castle, Northumberland
17. — Lightfoot, Thomas, Masham, Yorks.
18. 1901. Macnamara, W. H., Railway Commission, Courts of Justice, London
19. 1925. Marriott, Sir John A. R., M.A., M.P., 17, Belgrave Square, London
20. 1886. Marsh, Prof. O C., Yale University, New Haven, U.S.A.
21. 1906. Müller, Sophus, Prindsens Palais, Copenhagen
22. 1889. Pavlow, Professor A. P., Moscow University, Geol. Inst. Kerzen Str., No. 6, Lodging 58, Moscow, Russia
23. — Sadler, Sir Michael Ernest, K.C.S.I., C.B., LL.D.
24. 1906. Shetelig, Dr. Haakon, Bergens Museum, Bergen, Norway
25. 1923. Shipley, Sir Arthur E., G.B.E., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., Christ's College Lodge, Cambridge
26. 1924. Smith, Arthur H., M.A., F.S.A., 2, Balfour Road, Weybridge, Surrey
27. — Wager, H. W. T., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.G.S., Headingley, Leeds
28. 1923. Woodward, Sir A. Smith, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Hill Place, Hayward's Heath, Sussex
29. 1890. Woodward, Horace Bolingbroke, F.G.S., 60, Hamilton Road, Highbury Park, London
30. 1922. Yeld, George, M.A., East Road, Oundle, Northants.

REPORT OF THE GARDEN COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Your Committee are pleased to report further progress in the work in the Gardens during 1925.

In October last your Committee recommended that a further extension of the Botanical Garden should be made, by taking in the land occupied by the Baths and adjoining cottage. After very careful consideration a report was laid before the Council showing the suggested alterations and the cost. Whilst approving of the recommendation, the Council referred the report back for the further consideration of the Garden Committee and the General Purposes and Finance Committee, and it is hoped that at no distant date a commencement may be made on this extension.

The labelling of the plants in the Botanical Garden has been completed, Mr. H. J. Wilkinson having very generously defrayed the cost of the metal labels.

Various structural alterations have been carried out in the Greenhouses.

In pursuance of the policy inaugurated in 1923, further new shrubs, etc., have been added to the collection in the Gardens.

Your Committee would again appeal to all members and their children not to throw paper, etc., about the grounds, but to use the waste paper baskets provided.

THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT IN CONNECTION WITH THE FUND FOUNDED BY THE LATE

WM. REED, ESQ., FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES.

Dr.	INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.			Cr.
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
To Balance brought forward ...	...	...	5 14 6				
Interest on York Corporation 3% Redeemable Stock, less tax ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12 9
Interest on £50 placed on Deposit with Midland Bank Ltd.	1	5	0	...	...	...	10 10 3

BALANCE SHEET.		BALANCE	
		£ s. d.	
Amount of Fund on 31st December, 1925	...	660	10 3
Amount invested in York Corporation 3% Redeemable Stock ... ..	...	600	0 0
Amount placed on Deposit with the Midland Bank Ltd....	...	50	0 0
Balance ... ..	...	10	10 3
		£660 10 3	

S. WALKER, Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct,

FREDK. ABRAHAM.

January 29th, 1926.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE YORKSHIRE

Last Year.	Dr.	INCOME.						£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
	Subscriptions :												
	Members	...	...	...	...	...	...	909	14	0			
	Life Member's Subscription	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0			
	County Members	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	0			
	Lady Subscribers	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	0	0			
	Associates	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	0	0			
	Ticket Holders (less Refunds)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	0	0			
	Arrears	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	6			
	Subscriptions for 1926 paid in advance	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	0	0			
	Keys of Gates	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	10	0			
1194												1189	7 6
	Rents :												
	St. Mary's Lodge	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	0	0			
	Shop, No. 10 Bootham	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0			
	York Waterworks Co.—Shed	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0			
	Do. Light	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	0			
	Corporation of York, Lease of Exhibition Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0			
	Post Office—Wayleaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	0			
	York Diocesan Training College—Boat Yard	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0			
	Rent of Palm Court, Museum Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0			
	Shop, No. 12 & 14 Bootham	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	0	0			
	Letting of Rooms for Lectures and Meetings	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	14	0			
341												328	17 0
2046	The late Dr. Anderson's Bequest	...	...	...	...	...	...					2931	18 7
	(For particulars of above, see p. 16)												
	Interest on £918 8s. 9d. India 3% Stock												
16	(the late Mr. Rawdon's Bequest)											21	14 2
20	Whitsuntide Admission Fees, less expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...					27	16 5
8	Sale of Picture Postcards, Plans, Reports, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...					27	12 1
523	Gate Money	...	...	...	...	...	...					549	7 6
	Grant from Corporation of York towards Meteorological Department											5	0 0
	Bowling Green Members' Subscriptions	...	...	...	...	...	...					26	10 6
	„ „ Locker Rents and Green Fees, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...					3	0 6
	Discount	...	...	...	...	...	...					0	4 3
	Bank Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...					3	2 10

													£5114 11 4
	Balance in the hands of Treasurer 31st Dec., 1925	657	8	5									
	Life Member's Subscription on Deposit at Mid-land Bank. Limited, awaiting investment	...	20	0	0								
													£677 8 5

I have audited the Books of the above Society, and from the information and explanations furnished, am of the opinion that the Accounts are in order and correct.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DEC., 1925.

Last Year.	EXPENDITURE.						Cr.	
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	<i>Rent, Rates and Taxes :</i>							
	Crown Rent	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	
	Corporation Rent (less tax)	...	...	...	...	...	16 12 6	
	Property Tax and City Rates	...	...	...	...	...	86 12 10	
	Waterworks Company's Rates	...	...	...	...	...	7 16 7	
123	Gardeners' License	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	115 1 11
	<i>Insurance :</i>							
	Fire Premiums	...	...	...	...	...	15 16 0	
	Employers' Liability Premium	...	...	...	...	...	6 11 8	
	Fidelity Guarantee Premium	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	
43	National Health and Unemployment Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	20 15 5	44 13 1
17	Telephone Rent and Calls	...	...	...	...	...		17 1 10
	<i>Salaries and Wages :</i>							
	Museums—	...	...	...	...	...	1639 8 3	
	Lodge and Gardens	...	...	...	...	...	684 4 5	
2424	Staff Pensions	...	...	...	...	...	202 0 0	2525 12 8
	<i>General Additions, Repairs, and Expenses :</i>							
	MUSEUMS—							
	Additions	...	...	...	...	121 2 5		
	Repairs, etc.	...	...	...	...	71 1 2		
	Ceramic Case	...	...	...	...	118 0 0		
							310 3 7	
	GARDENS—							
	General Expenses	...	...	...	...	86 7 6		
	Bowling Green	...	...	...	...	14 9 2		
							100 16 8	
	ESTATE—							
	General Repairs, etc.	...	...	...	...	126 9 5		
	Repairs to Museum	...	...	...	...	198 12 1		
	„ „ Hospitium	...	...	...	...	165 14 2		
							490 15 8	
476								901 15 11
	<i>Gas, Coal, Coke, and Electricity :</i>							
191	Coal and Coke	...	...	...	...	...	174 2 7	
16	Gas	...	...	...	...	...	15 11 2	
32	Electricity	...	...	...	...	...	44 8 7	
239								234 2 4
37	Library—Books and Binding	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 19 4
60	Lectures	...	...	...	...	...	...	89 5 0
	<i>Printing and Stationery :</i>							
44	Annual Reports	...	...	...	...	...	37 12 0	
35	General Printing and Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	39 0 5	
79								76 12 5
	Guides to Grounds and Museums	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 10 0
	Picture Postcards	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 16 4
16	Postages and Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 0
	Refund to Dr. Anderson's Bequest	...	...	...	...	...	...	463 3 9
	Cheque Book	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0
	Messrs. Brown and Elmhirst (re Income Tax)	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 5 0
								4628 11 7
	Excess of Income over Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	485 19 9
								<u>£5114 11 4</u>
	Excess of Income over Expenditure, 1925	...				485 19 9		
	Balance in hands of Treasurer, Dec. 31st, 1924					191 8 8		
						<u>£677 8 5</u>		

THE LATE DR. ANDERSON'S BEQUEST.

			£	s.	d.
Interest	on	£8,000 New Zealand 4 % Inscribed Stock	...	...	252 0 0
„	on	£5,700 London & North Eastern Railway 4 % First Preference Stock	...	...	178 2 6
„	on	£2,500 London & North Eastern Railway 4 % Second Guaranteed Stock	...	...	78 2 6
„	on	£8,000 Canada 4 % Registered Stock	...	...	252 0 0
„	on	£3,219 3s. 5d. Bank of England Stock	...	...	304 4 3
„	on	£5,777 2s. 6d. South Indian Railway 4 % Registered Debenture Stock	...	...	181 19 6
„	on	£3,863 1s. 11d. 5 % War Loan Stock	...	...	193 3 0
„	on	£451 11s. 3d. 5 % War Loan Stock (half-year)	...	...	11 5 9
„	on	£2,000 Conversion Loan	...	...	80 11 3
„	£45	Deposit at Midland Bank	...	...	1 2 11
Rents of Shops and Dwelling-houses, Nos. 32 and 34 Bootham	...	...	...	...	65 0 0
Income Tax recovered (3 years)	...	...	...	...	1334 6 11
					<u>£2931 18 7</u>

Memo : The above items are shown less tax, if deducted

THE YORKSHIRE MUSEUM,
YORK.

Report
of the
Museum Committee
FOR THE YEAR 1925.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

1926.

The Yorkshire Museum,

YORK.

Keeper :

WALTER E. COLLINGE, D.Sc., M.Sc., F.S.A., F.L.S.,
M.B.O.U., Hon. F.R.H.S.

Honorary Curators :

ARCHÆOLOGY - - - - { W. HARVEY BROOK.
W.A. EVELYN, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.)

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES - - Rev. A. RAINE, B.A.

BOTANY - - - - - H. J. WILKINSON.

ZOOLOGY - - - - - { W. H. ST. QUINTIN, F.Z.S.
S. WALKER, F.E.S.

ASTRONOMY - - - - - J. SCOTT.

NUMISMATICS - - - - { Rev. A. RAINE, B.A.
GEOFFREY THOMPSON, M.A.

CERAMICS - - - - - A. HURST, A.K.C.

Sub-Curator : W. WATSON.

Assistants : { MISS E. HOLMES.
L. BEEL.

Chief Clerk : ARTHUR COLLEY.

Museum Attendants :

WILLIAM RAFTON and MISS BINGE.

THE YORKSHIRE MUSEUM.

REPORT OF THE MUSEUM COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1925.

IN presenting their Report for 1925 your Committee are able to chronicle a most successful year's work.

Practically the whole of the collections are now up-to-date as regards classification and arrangement. The re-arrangement of the mediæval pottery has been almost completed and a catalogue of the same is in active preparation.

Chief amongst the additions are the collection of Palæarctic Lepidoptera presented by the President, Mr. W. H. St. Quintin; the Travis collection of Lepidoptera presented by Mrs. Travis, of Malton, and a Roman Bronze Lead-pouring Ladle presented by Councillor Hardwick, of Darlington.

As in previous years, the Tempest Anderson Hall and adjoining rooms, have frequently been used for various Congresses and other meetings having objects akin to those of the Society.

The visitors have been numerous: on January 24th, Dr. Collinge received the members of the York Branch of the Worker's Educational Association. The Chartered Institute of Secretaries held their congress here on May 14th and 15th, and on the 16th the members of the Selby Grammar School Scientific Society paid a visit. The Yorkshire Numismatic Society held its June Meeting in the Museum Library on June 20th. Further visits were made by the Society of Chemical Industry on July 17th, the Halifax Historical

Association on the 18th, and the East Riding Antiquarian Society on the 22nd, and the Institute of Chemical Engineers.

The Yorkshire Architectural and York Archæological Society continues to hold its meetings and house its Library in the Museum.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.—The scheme of instruction instituted in 1924 has been continued and has worked satisfactorily.

In March, 1925, a letter was drawn up by the Keeper, approved by the Council, and forwarded to forty-one Education authorities in Yorkshire calling attention to the desirability of the children of the County seeing the wealth of objects of historical interest in the Museum and grounds. It is very gratifying to know that upwards of two thousand children from outside York have visited the Museum in response to this invitation, and letters received by the Keeper afford striking evidence of how much these visits have been appreciated. In many cases it is intended to repeat the visit in 1926.

The collections or specimens have been studied by Professor Anathon Bjørn, of the University of Oslo, Mr. Dana J. Leffingwell, of Cornell University, U.S.A., Mr. Robert F. Jackson, of Boston, U.S.A., Mr. Horace C. Beck, F.S.A., of Fittleworth, Sussex, and Mr. Frank Elgee, of Middlesbrough. Numerous specimens have been loaned to different specialists.

The Museum is more and more becoming a centre for enquiry.

Turning to the different departments of the Museum :—

ETHNOLOGY.—The collections in this department continue to grow in extent and importance. Further space for exhibition is much needed. Additional shelving has made it possible to place on exhibition further specimens of the Harland Collection and the Boynton Collection, but much fine material still remains stored.

GEOLOGY.—Nearly all the specimens have been thoroughly cleaned, all are in good condition, and a commencement has been made with the relabelling and revising the nomenclature. The Kirkdale Cave collection has been cleaned, re-mounted and re-labelled.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—As a result of the Roman excavations in York during the past summer, the Museum acquires an interesting collection of pottery and small objects. These finds supply highly important evidence for the sequence of the defences of Roman York, so they will be kept in a separate case, grouped according to the trenches in which they were discovered, with plans and sections of the excavations.

BOTANY.—The collections of British Flowering Plants are in good order. The collections of Foreign plants require attention. Mosses and Hepatics are not represented in the Herbarium of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. The Honorary Curator regrets to report that owing to lack of space in the Yorkshire Museum, three valuable collections of Yorkshire Mosses and Hepatics have found a home in other Museums.

ZOOLOGY.—The chief additions are the two Wild Cats, presented by Mr. Chas. E. Elmhirst, and specimens of *Apteryx oweni*, and *Apteryx mantelli*, by Mr. A. W. Linfoot.

All the specimens have been carefully examined including the Allis Osteological Collection. The Backhouse Collection of bird skins and the Oxley Grabham Collection of mammals have been carefully gone through, cleaned, and placed in new cardboard trays, both are in excellent order. A commencement has been made with the re-arrangement and exhibition of the Marine Shells in the gallery of the Geological department.

Entomology.—Preparations are in progress for the transference into large Cabinets of the two collections of Palæarctic Lepidoptera, recently presented by the President and Mrs. Travis, and referred to in this year's report. When combined they will form the best collection of Palæarctic Butterflies in the Museum. The various collections of insects are in good order and condition.

ASTRONOMY.—The Instruments are all in good adjustment. The Observatory is open to members for observations by arrangement with the Hon. Curator.

NUMISMATICS. During the past year some progress has been made in re-arranging the coins. The ultimate intention is to conform so far as possible with the modern system by which coins are grouped according to a consistent classification by country, or reign, or date, and not according to the particular source from which they come to the Society's collection. Although it may not be practicable to carry out this intention completely, the greater part of the collection will in time be re-arranged in classified series or sequences which will facilitate study, comparison and reference. The transference of some coins from the old to the new cabinet was finished about the end of 1925, and the new cabinet now contains the Greek, Roman, Early British, Anglo-Saxon (except Stycas) and English coins, and the old cabinet the Stycas, Tokens, the Barstow Collection of Indian coins, and the Cook Collections, and sundry smaller groups. A certain amount of refitting will be needful in the old cabinet to replace trays which have warped so much as to be useless. At a later date, when classification is further advanced, it is hoped to show in the Central Hall a small collection (to be varied at intervals) of coins or medals having an educational value, or a special local or topical interest.

When the preliminary grouping has been finished, probably early in 1926, the Hon. Curator hopes that any friends of the Society who have special knowledge of certain periods or groups will offer advice and help, so that the collections may be arranged to do fuller justice to their strength in various departments.

CERAMICS.—The Collections in the Central Hall and Gallery have been maintained in good condition during the past year. As regards the Mediæval pottery, several additional specimens have been received and some interesting fragments of ornamented ware looked out, which will add to the interest of this collection, probably the richest in specimens in the kingdom. Several interesting specimens of Mediæval pottery have also been received which were found at Cheam in Surrey. Tiles have also been received from Watton Abbey and from Meux Abbey. Some noteworthy specimens have also been added to

the Loan collection of Yorkshire Pottery, particularly in the Leeds section, including a fine melon-shaped soup tureen, oval basket, painted coffee pot and teapot, and several good figures: these will shortly be better shown in another case.

THE LIBRARY.—During the past year a number of valuable additions have been made, amongst which may be mentioned *The Antiquaries Journal*, vols. 1—5; nine volumes of *Archæologia*; *The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 7 vols.; Frohawk's *Natural History of British Butterflies*, 2 vols.; M'Intosh's *Resources of the Sea*, and a number of volumes of the *Ibis*. Considerable progress has been made with the binding of back sets of various periodicals.

85 Volumes have been added by purchase, and 50 by presentation, in addition to a large series of unbound memoirs. The number of volumes borrowed was 133.

METEOROLOGY.—*Statistics of Station*: Longitude, $1^{\circ} 5' \text{ W.}$; Latitude, $53^{\circ} 57' \text{ N.}$; height above mean sea level, 56 feet.

The *rainfall* for 1925 was below normal, being only 21.40 inches, 2.60 inches below the average for over 50 years. The rain was fairly spread over the year, with the exception of June (when only 0.02 inches fell during the whole month), one month reaching 3 inches, 11.71 inches falling in the second half-year.

Temperature ranged from 85° F. on June 10th, and July 22nd, and 25th, to 21° F. on November 20th, and December 6th; the range of temperature for 1925 being thus 70° F. as against 68° F. for 1924. A mean pressure of 1012.6 millibars (1000 millibars = 29.531 inches of mercury) at M.S.L., (corrected for diurnal variations), has been recorded, as against 1012.0 millibars for 1924. February gave the lowest mean for the year, 999.8 millibars, December next with 1004.7 millibars. June was highest with 1020.6 millibars, and March next with 1020.5 millibars. The extreme range was 1.57 inches as compared with 1.62 inches in 1924. The highest reading of the barometer was taken January 19th, at 9 a.m., viz.: 30.73 inches, and the lowest on February 26th, at 9 p.m., viz.: 28.54 inches.

Snow or Rain fell to the amount 21·40 inches or 544 mm., as against 23·04 inches or 585·4 mm., for 1924, a decrease of 1·64 inches or 52·4 mm. for the year. The heaviest fall of the year occurred on February 11th, when 22 mm. (0·85 inches) fell. The cumulative totals for the years since 1820 are, for the heaviest monthly falls, August 5685·23 mms., October 5506·37 mms. and July 5247·19 mms.

Observations of Winds show that during 1925 we had "strong" winds on 2 days (force 4 to 7 on scale 0-12) the same as 1924, and "calm" on 5 days as compared with 3 in 1924. The chief winds have been observed as S. (93), W. (41), N (90), S.E. (18), S.W. (45), and N.W. (53).

Thunder was heard on 19 days, snow or sleet fell on 22 days, as against 15 in 1924; and there were hailstorms on 6 days, as against 3 days the previous year.

Bright Sunshine was recorded 1234·3 hours as against 1156·0 hours in 1924, an increase of 78·3 hours for the year.

The daily mean was 3·38 hours, and the percentage of possible sunshine 28 as compared with 26 for 1924.

It is urgently requested that any discovery of Archæological interest in the neighbourhood may be brought to the notice of the Keeper of the Museum, or the Honorary Curators, as early as possible.

The Keeper of the Museum will be pleased to give any information in his power, and may be seen daily, Museum engagements permitting.

CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY—THE YORKSHIRE MUSEUM, YORK, 1925.

Latitude 53° 57' N., Longitude 1° 5' W. Gravity Correction + 0·8 mb. Height above Mean Sea Level 56 ft.

1925.	Mean Pressure and Lat. 45° corrected to 32° F.				Air Temperature.		Humidity.				Mean Amount of Cloud. 0—10.		Cloud Amount, 9 a.m. No. of Observations.					Force.			Wind, No. of Observations, 9 a.m.										
	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	Depression of Wet Bulb.		Vapour Pressure.		Percentage.		0	1-3	4-6	7-9	10	8 or more	4-7	1-3	Cal'm	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.		
	mb.	mb.	ins.	ins.	°	°	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	9 a.m.	9 p.m.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°		
													%	%																	
Jan.	1020·1	1019·5	30·124	30·107	39·7	40·9	1·8	1·8	7·1	7·4	85	86	7·2	6·5	5	2	3	3	18	0	0	31	1	1	2	17	4	4	1		
Feb.	1000·3	999·8	29·539	29·525	39·8	40·0	2·1	1·6	6·9	7·3	84	87	7·9	5·6	1	3	4	3	17	0	0	28	5	0	2	9	7	4	1		
Mar.	1021·0	1020·5	30·150	30·137	41·1	39·7	2·8	1·9	6·8	7·0	78	84	7·2	5·5	3	3	4	7	14	0	0	31	10	0	1	2	4	5	9		
April	1009·4	1009·7	29·809	29·815	45·2	43·8	3·2	2·3	7·8	8·0	77	82	7·0	5·3	3	6	2	3	16	0	2	28	5	1	0	10	3	4	7		
May	1007·5	1007·5	29·754	29·752	52·6	52·8	3·3	3·2	10·5	10·7	78	79	8·7	6·4	1	1	2	7	20	0	0	30	3	0	3	11	6	2	2		
June	1020·6	1020·4	30·138	30·132	58·2	57·8	4·8	4·2	11·9	12·2	72	76	5·2	4·6	8	4	5	3	10	0	0	30	15	0	0	3	1	5	4	2	
July	1013·0	1013·1	29·916	29·918	63·3	62·4	4·8	4·7	14·4	14·0	73	74	6·0	5·1	4	6	6	3	12	0	0	31	8	3	1	4	4	4	6		
Aug.	1013·2	1013·6	29·921	29·933	60·1	60·3	3·7	3·6	13·7	13·9	78	79	8·0	6·6	3	1	4	3	20	0	0	31	6	3	1	2	10	1	5	3	
Sept.	1013·1	1012·4	29·918	29·895	52·0	51·2	3·1	1·9	10·5	11·1	79	87	6·2	2·9	7	2	3	6	12	0	0	29	7	0	0	8	3	3	8		
Oct.	1011·8	1011·5	29·879	29·871	49·1	48·8	2·0	2·0	10·1	10·0	86	86	6·0	5·2	7	5	3	5	11	0	0	31	7	2	0	1	10	1	4	3	
Nov.	1014·9	1014·6	29·971	29·964	35·9	36·4	1·2	1·1	6·4	6·6	90	91	5·5	5·4	10	2	4	2	12	0	0	27	16	2	0	1	5	0	0	3	
Dec.	1005·8	1004·7	29·702	29·670	35·5	36·7	1·4	1·4	6·1	6·4	87	88	7·1	6·9	4	3	4	3	17	0	0	31	7	0	2	2	2	5	7	7	
Totals															56	38	44	48	179	0	2	358	5	90	12	8	18	93	45	41	53
Means	1012·6	1012·3	29·902	29·893	47·7	47·6	2·9	2·5	9·3	9·5	81	83	6·8	5·5																	

Pressure is expressed in millibars (1000 millibars = 29·531 mercury inches), also in mercury inches.

RIVER HEIGHT RECORDS REGISTERED BY THE AUTOMATIC RECORDER
AT THE GUILDHALL, YORK, 1925.

Date.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.	
	Time.	Above or below S.L.	Time.	Above or below S.L.	Time.	Above or below S.L.	Time.	Above or below S.L.	Time.	Above or below S.L.	Time.	Above or below S.L.
1	1 a.m.	ft. in. above 6	noon	ft. in. above 5	1 a.m.	ft. in. above 3	1 a.m.	ft. in. above 1	2 p.m.	ft. in. above 3	1 a.m.	ft. in. above 2
2	12 p.m.	11	1 a.m.	5	12 p.m.	3	6 p.m.	1	6 p.m.	3	4 a.m.	2
3	4 p.m.	12	6 p.m.	3	10 a.m.	4	1 a.m.	1	1 a.m.	3	1 a.m.	1
4	1 a.m.	11	1 a.m.	3	1 a.m.	3	9 a.m.	1	"	2	"	1
5	"	9	"	3	12 p.m.	2	1 a.m.	1	12 p.m.	3	noon	1
6	"	11	"	0	12 p.m.	8	1 a.m.	2	10 a.m.	3	1 a.m.	1
7	"	7	noon	5	"	4	12 p.m.	0	1 a.m.	4	noon	1
8	noon	5	1 a.m.	4	1 p.m.	4	noon	3	1 a.m.	3	1 a.m.	1
9	1 a.m.	10	12 p.m.	8	1 a.m.	4	12 p.m.	2	12 p.m.	6	1 a.m.	1
10	6 p.m.	4	4 p.m.	3	"	2	1 a.m.	2	4 p.m.	4	noon	0
11	1 a.m.	3	12 p.m.	8	"	2	12 p.m.	2	1 a.m.	6	"	0
12	"	2	"	8	3 p.m.	1	8 p.m.	3	"	3	"	0
13	"	2	6 p.m.	10	1 a.m.	1	1 a.m.	3	6 p.m.	2	1 a.m.	0
14	12 p.m.	2	1 a.m.	12	noon	1	"	2	1 a.m.	9	noon	0
15	2 p.m.	1	"	9	12 p.m.	1	"	1	"	10	"	0
16	1 a.m.	2	"	8	6 p.m.	3	12 p.m.	1	9 a.m.	2	"	0
17	"	2	"	11	1 a.m.	2	"	5	"	1	"	0
18	12 p.m.	1	"	5	"	2	5 a.m.	6	"	1	10 p.m.	0
19	1 a.m.	2	"	10	"	1	1 a.m.	3	12 p.m.	1	1 a.m.	0
20	"	2	"	8	12 p.m.	1	12 p.m.	5	1 a.m.	1	noon	0
21	"	1	"	6	"	1	1 a.m.	2	12 p.m.	2	"	0
22	noon	1	"	3	12 p.m.	1	"	2	1 a.m.	2	"	0
23	"	1	"	2	1 a.m.	1	12 p.m.	2	"	1	1 a.m.	0
24	12 p.m.	1	noon	2	12 p.m.	1	1 a.m.	5	12 p.m.	2	1 a.m.	0
25	2 p.m.	2	6 p.m.	3	1 a.m.	1	"	4	noon	5	12 p.m.	0
26	1 a.m.	2	12 p.m.	4	"	1	"	1	1 a.m.	4	11 p.m.	0
27	"	1	3 p.m.	5	"	1	12 p.m.	2	"	3	1 a.m.	0
28	"	1	2 a.m.	4	2 a.m.	1	6 p.m.	2	noon	5	noon	0
29	12 p.m.	2	"	10	1 a.m.	1	1 a.m.	2	1 a.m.	3	1 a.m.	0
30	5 p.m.	9	"	6	1 a.m.	1	"	1	8 a.m.	4	11 p.m.	0
31	1 a.m.	8	12 p.m.	1	12 p.m.	1	"	7	1 a.m.	4	"	0

RIVER HEIGHT RECORDS.

Date.	JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.	
	Time.	Above or below S.L. ft. in.	Time.	Above or below S.L. ft. in.	Time.	Above or below S.L. ft. in.	Time.	Above or below S.L. ft. in.	Time.	Above or below S.L. ft. in.	Time.	Above or below S.L. ft. in.
1	12 p.m.	above 0 7	3 p.m.	above 0 9	noon	above 0 3	12 p.m.	above 0 10	1 a.m.	above 1 11	noon	above 0 6
2	10 p.m.	0 9	10 p.m.	0 8	12 p.m.	0 5	1 a.m.	0 10	12 p.m.	3 3	"	0 6
3	2 p.m.	0 6	12 p.m.	0 8	1 a.m.	0 5	noon	0 6	noon	3 9	1 a.m.	0 7
4	5 p.m.	0 9	2 a.m.	0 8	"	0 3	1 a.m.	0 6	1 a.m.	2 11	"	0 6
5	11 p.m.	0 3	6 p.m.	0 6	2 p.m.	0 3	11 a.m.	0 5	3 a.m.	2 11	12 p.m.	0 5
6	10 a.m.	below 2 6	"	0 4	noon	0 2	noon	0 3	6 a.m.	3 0	1 a.m.	0 5
7	8 p.m.	1 10	"	0 3	1 a.m.	0 2	"	0 3	1 a.m.	2 3	12 p.m.	0 5
8	1 a.m.	1 6	2 p.m.	0 5	12 p.m.	0 2	"	0 2	10 p.m.	6 9	"	1 4
9	11 a.m.	1 1	12 p.m.	0 4	2 p.m.	0 2	1 a.m.	0 2	1 a.m.	6 8	9 p.m.	3 10
10	"	2 5	noon	1 3	noon	0 3	"	0 2	"	3 4	12 p.m.	6 5
11	"	2 3	3 p.m.	1 0	1 a.m.	0 3	"	0 2	"	2 2	1 a.m.	6 5
12	1 a.m.	4 4	6 p.m.	0 10	"	0 3	12 p.m.	0 2	"	1 8	"	3 9
13	5 p.m.	above 0 6	7 p.m.	0 9	12 p.m.	0 4	noon	0 2	3 p.m.	1 3	"	2 0
14	6 p.m.	0 7	2 p.m.	0 8	1 a.m.	0 4	"	0 3	9 p.m.	1 2	"	1 5
15	"	0 5	1 a.m.	0 7	12 p.m.	0 4	"	0 2	1 a.m.	0 11	"	0 11
16	5 p.m.	0 7	"	0 7	9 p.m.	0 5	6 a.m.	0 3	"	0 10	noon	0 9
17	7 p.m.	0 5	10 p.m.	0 4	1 a.m.	0 5	6 p.m.	0 4	"	0 9	"	0 8
18	2 p.m.	0 6	6 p.m.	0 4	"	0 3	12 p.m.	1 1	2 p.m.	0 9	6 p.m.	1 0
19	1 a.m.	0 2	8 p.m.	0 4	7 p.m.	0 7	1 a.m.	0 0	"	0 9	12 p.m.	1 3
20	5 p.m.	0 9	9 p.m.	0 5	12 p.m.	0 4	6 a.m.	2 11	3 p.m.	0 8	"	3 2
21	6 p.m.	0 7	"	0 4	noon	1 7	6 p.m.	3 1	1 a.m.	0 7	noon	2 10
22	"	0 8	6 p.m.	0 5	1 a.m.	1 3	4 p.m.	3 1	"	0 6	1 a.m.	2 4
23	7 p.m.	0 8	9 p.m.	3 2	5 p.m.	2 2	12 p.m.	4 0	"	0 5	"	1 8
24	3 p.m.	0 6	1 a.m.	3 3	1 a.m.	2 1	6 a.m.	4 9	12 p.m.	0 5	"	1 5
25	"	0 3	12 p.m.	1 8	12 p.m.	0 10	6 p.m.	3 8	6 p.m.	0 5	"	1 5
26	12 p.m.	0 4	1 a.m.	1 8	1 a.m.	11 1	1 a.m.	3 7	12 p.m.	0 6	6 p.m.	1 3
27	6 p.m.	0 8	"	1 2	noon	3 1	12 p.m.	4 9	1 a.m.	0 6	12 p.m.	6 0
28	7 p.m.	0 8	3 p.m.	0 10	1 a.m.	1 1	9 a.m.	5 0	"	0 5	noon	8 4
29	"	0 10	noon	0 6	"	0 9	12 p.m.	4 5	"	0 5	12 p.m.	8 4
30	5 p.m.	0 9	"	0 5	12 p.m.	0 8	11 a.m.	4 11	12 p.m.	0 6	"	11 3
31	7 p.m.	0 8	1 a.m.	0 4	"	0 8	1 a.m.	3 10	"	0 6	noon	11 3

YORKSHIRE MUSEUM 1925.

RAINFALL IN 1925

AT CHERRY HILL, YORK.

Rain Gauge : Dia. of Funnel, 5 in. ;
Height Above Ground, 1ft. 6in.
" Above Sea Level, about 50ft.

BRIGHT SUNSHINE.		Pressure at Mean Sea Level			
Month	Daily Mean.		Absolute.		
	1925	Per- centage. 1925 1924	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.
	Hours.	%	mbs	Date.	mbs
Jan.	1·00	13	1040·6	19th, 9 a.m.	981·0 2nd, 9 a.m.
Feb.	2·12	22	1028·8	4th, 9 a.m.	966·5 26th, 9 p.m.
Mar.	3·20	27	1035·5	4th, 9 a.m.	1000·3 1st, 9 a.m.
Apr.	4·51	32	1026·7	20th, 9 p.m.	988·1 16th, 9 a.m.
May	3·97	25	1024·0	14th, { 9 a.m. 9 p.m.	986·8 28th, 9 a.m.
June	6·65	39	1030·5	10th, 9 a.m.	1011·5 21st, 9 a.m.
July	5·65	34	1026·4	13th, 9 a.m.	995·9 27th, 9 p.m.
Aug.	3·73	25	1029·4	15th, 9 a.m.	1001·3 { 21st, 9 p.m. 22nd, 9 p.m.
Sept.	3·18	25	1028·4	13th, 9 a.m.	981·0 22nd, 9 p.m.
Oct.	2·96	28	1035·2	9th, 9 a.m.	966·8 23rd, 9 a.m.
Nov.	2·27	27	1036·6	19th, 9 a.m.	983·4 7th, 9 p.m.
Dec.	1·31	18	1035·5	4th, 9 p.m.	971·2 20th, 9 p.m.
Year.	3·38	28	1040·6	Jan. 19th, 9 a.m.	966·5 Feb. 26th, 9 p.m.

Month.	Total Depth.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.		Number of Days with ·01 in. or more, or ·04 in. or more.	
	Inches	Inches	Date	·01 in. or more.	·04 in. or more.
Jan.	1·38	·28	1	10	9
Feb.	3·58	1·15	11	14	12
Mar.	·98	·70	20	5	4
April	2·12	·61	9, 10	17	15
May	2·90	·55	4	16	14
June	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
July	1·08	·42	25, 26	10	8
Aug.	2·20	·80	8, 9	15	11
Sept.	3·28	·74	22	14	11
Oct.	2·88	·63	22	16	13
Nov.	1·71	·58	7, 8	13	10
Dec.	2·60	·70	19, 20	15	13
Total	24·71	-----	-----	145	120

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM

DURING 1925.

- WM. ALLISON.—Skeleton of Racehorse “Tracery.”
- G. K. BEAULAH.—Mediæval Tiles from Meux Abbey.
- C. F. BELL.—Three Drawings, purporting to be original sketches of Henry Gyles, of York.
- WM. BIRCH & SONS, LTD.—Base of Roman Column and Two Sling Stones found during excavations in Nessgate, 11 ft. 6 ins. deep.
- BERNARD BUSHELL.—Glass Punch Bowl and Five Glass Tumblers.
- WM. CLAYTON.—Two Roman Coins.
- C. H. COBB.—Zululand Beaded Work.
- T. P. COOPER.—Pair of Lump Sugar Nippers; Steel and Flint Pouch from Northern India.
- The Rev. J. E. CRAWSHAW.—Two Femurs of Moa.
- C. E. ELMHIRST.—Mounted Specimens of Wild Cat, male and female.
- S. R. B. FRANKS.—Old Crimping Irons; Old Snuff Box and Coins and Tokens.
- A. GORDON.—Pied Jackdaw shot at Duncombe Park, Helmsley.
- COUNCILLOR S. HARDWICK.—Roman Bronze Lead-pouring Ladle, found on Wolsingham Moor.
- A. HEMMENS.—Linthorpe Plaque.
- ALFRED HELSTRIP.—Sword of the York Volunteers.
- A. HURST.—Thirty-nine English and Scotch Silver Coins from the Mints of Perth, Edinburgh, York, Durham, Canterbury and London; Mortar and Pestel; Hour Glass from Aldborough; Set of Coach Bells; Old Brass Door Knocker; Two York Tokens, 1811.
- W. W. HURWORTH.—Two framed Views of York by J. Britton, 1827.
- W. E. JACKSON.—Nest of Weaver Bird.
- Miss M. KEIGHLEY.—Old Coaching Print.
- Mrs. C. A. LAWTON.—Watchman's Rattle.
- A. W. LINFOOT.—Chinese Silver Thimble; Polishing Stone from Peat-bog, Acomb, 2 ft. 6 ins. below surface; Old Knife with carved bone handle, from Peat-bog, Acomb; Curious Old Knife; Pair of Spurs; Mounted Specimen of *Apteryx oweni*; Mediæval Brass Lamp; Polishing Stone from Acomb Bog; Old Glass Ink Bottle and Quill; Old Iron Spoon found at Acomb; Pewter Sand Box; Monastic Brass Lamp; Pair of Wick Cutters; Two Polishing Stones from bog at Acomb.

A. J. MEYNELL.—Stone Celt from Raskelf.

Mr. PARKER.—Ringed Plover.

Dr. H. A. PHILLIPS.—Saxon Styca found in York.

T. POTTER.—Horns dug up in Coppergate, York.

WM. RAFTON.—Quill Pen Maker.

RAIMES & Co.—Parts of two Handles of Roman Amphoræ, found during alterations to Micklegate House, York.

F. A. SADD.—Bird-eating Spider.

CHAS. HY. SIMPSON.—Adjustable Horse Shoe.

ARTHUR SMITH.—“Holed” Stone and part of Quern found in gravel pit close to the north end of Thirsk, 6 ft. below the surface.

SYDNEY H. SMITH.—Old Silver Watch by Adams, Liverpool; Pair of Old Figure of Eight Handcuffs, with Key; Antique Silver Camphor Box; Charger for muzzle loading double barrel Gun.

H. SOWDEN.—Barn Owl, and Specimen of *Cænurus cerebralis* embryo of *Tæania cænurus* of the dog.

W. H. ST. QUINTIN.—Live Scorpions; Specimen of *Chalcides tridactylus* from Hyères; Collection of Palæarctic Lepidoptera; American Wigeon Duck.

Mrs. M. L. THOMPSON.—Saxon Stone Vase found at Addingham, Yorks.

Mrs. TRAVIS.—Collection of Swiss Butterflies and Two Cabinets.

J. TRIFFITT.—Short-eared Owl; Albino Partridge from Wheatley Hills, 1833.

Mrs. VOLANS.—Old Pewter Inkwell.

ON LOAN.

SIR HENRY LAWSON, Bt.—Two Roman Stone Lions from Catterick.

Miss NORAH LUNN.—Two Brown Bottles found during excavations in Micklegate.

DONATION TO GARDENS.

A. HURST.—Delphiniums.

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- War on Herons. Ibid. (Feb. 28), p. 325.
- Rooks and Caterpillars. Ibid. (March 7), p. 365.
- The Food of Wild Duck. Ibid. (May 9), p. lxii.
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- Feeding Habits of Little Owl. Ibid. (September 26), p. 484.
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
YORKSHIRE
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

Antiquities and Natural History of Yorkshire, etc.,

READ AT THE MONTHLY MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

DURING 1925.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COUNCIL.

1926.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
YORKSHIRE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
1925.

MARCH 2ND.—The President, Mr. W. H. St. Quintin, in the chair.

The Keeper, Dr. Walter E. Collinge, briefly described the history of the monthly meetings of the Society. The first was held at the house of Mr. James Atkinson, in Lendal, on Dec. 7th, 1822, and they had continued until January 9th, 1922. At the earlier meetings Mr. John Phillips, the first Keeper, read abstracts from many of his famous papers, and also exhibited some of the instruments he invented.

The first meetings were held at 1 p.m., but this hour was changed to 8 p.m. in 1847, and later to 5 p.m.

It was decided in 1847 to confine the communications to the Natural History and Antiquities of Yorkshire and to publish such papers in the Society's Proceedings. With the introduction of "popular" lectures after 1855 the attendance and interest declined and in 1893 reached its lowest ebb.

The resuscitation of these meetings would, it was hoped, infuse an added interest in the Society and enable members to become acquainted with some of the rich treasures in the Yorkshire Museum.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Chas. E. Elmhirst, announced the donations to the Museum and Library.

The following Communications were then read:—

WOODCOCKS CARRYING THEIR YOUNG.

BY W. H. ST. QUINTIN, D.L., J.P.

When I was invited by Dr. Collinge to read a short paper to-day, I chose this subject, because I have always thought it

one of the most difficult to explain of all the wonderful exhibitions of maternal devotion to be found in bird life. How is it that the woodcock alone of our birds has acquired this strange habit? Granted the impulse to remove her young from danger, or to take it from a dry wood, where it would otherwise starve, to soft boggy ground outside, where instinct will show it how to use its bill to find the succulent earthworms that it requires in such quantities, how did it learn to solve the problem of removal? One can imagine a Passerine, or Raptorial bird, with feet formed to grip a branch, would find it easy to grasp the young chick. But the woodcock, a *Scolopax*, with straight weak toes in front, and a short toe behind, how did it come to realize that, though it was impossible to grasp the little one, it might be lifted off the ground, and carried on the wing for a limited distance if held between the thighs, and pressed up against the breast by the feet? However there it is! It is done regularly in some districts, and for the two purposes, to save the young from sudden danger, and to take it to the feeding grounds, and bring it back to the shelter of the woods for the day.

The first record that I have come across was quoted in "The Scotsman" of April 19th, 1920. The grandson of the Pretender, Charles Edward Stuart, in "The Lays of the Deer Forest," published in 1848, tells how not only did he see a woodcock which he had disturbed in 1831, lift a newly hatched chick and carry it off, but he saw her drop it, and return to pick it up, and make another short flight with it, showing so much agitation that in pity he left her. Dresser, Seebohm, and Howard Saunders refer to this habit, and what they say can be seen in their excellent works.

I myself have seen a woodcock carry a young bird twice. On August 18th, 1871, at Glen Dye in Kincardineshire, my friend Sir John Gladstone and I flushed the bird accidentally, and she went off with a young one, while two others well fledged, went out of our sight amongst the trees. I have a note in my game-book, made at the time, that we plainly saw that the old bird held the young one between her thighs pressed up against her body. The second occasion was on August 20th, 1882, in Achinduich wood on the left bank of the river Shin in

Sutherland. I and others were walking in line through the trees, firing snap shots at anything that presented itself, rabbits, black game, and an occasional woodcock. A woodcock rose in front, and as I pulled the trigger I saw that she was carrying something. The poor bird fell to the shot ; and as my dog went to fetch her, the young one rose from the place and I shot that too. Another young bird rose at about the same time as the old one, lower down the hill, apparently belonging to the same brood.

It will be noticed that in both these cases the date was late (no doubt they were both second broods) and in each case some of the young were quite capable of escaping from danger by their own powers of flight.

I have quoted a case where the observer, Mr. Charles Edward Stuart, who I believe called himself *Le Comte d'Albanie*, saw a young woodcock picked up off the ground by the parent which had dropped it. A much more recent case, and more interesting to us, because it happened in Yorkshire, occurred a few years ago, I think in 1919, Sir Edward Brooksbank, a very well known Yorkshireman, was at Newton House, near Whitby, where he has a shooting. He was watching a young woodcock picking about on a bank above the path on which he was standing when something, which he thought at first was a sparrow-hawk, swooped down right on the top of the little bird and carried it off, showing itself to be a woodcock as it hurried away.

The odd thing is that in spite of these perfectly well established cases, there are plenty of people who scout the notion of a woodcock performing this feat. They sometimes say that she drops her tail underneath her body feigning injury to decoy the observer away from her young.

I have a letter here from a splendid old field naturalist, a keeper at Netherby Hall, Cumberland. He cannot be convinced. Neither William Bell, nor his employer, Sir Richard Graham, have ever seen a woodcock carry her young at Netherby, though they have both told me that within a radius of five miles from the house there will often be 50 nests in a season (this before the War and before many of the woods were felled). I suggested to Sir Richard that the Netherby woods being

mostly on flat ground, and the Cumberland rainfall being proverbially heavy, there was no occasion for the old woodcocks to carry their young out to feed, as there will be plenty of soft ground all round the nests. Sir Richard agrees with me, but Bell shakes his head, and remains incredulous.

On the other hand in such districts as Glen Dye (where I saw my first case), on the granite rock, the woods are dry, the rainfall, an east-coast one, and therefore scanty, the young have to be taken out to the soft places on the adjacent moorland where they can bore with their long, but tender bills. That, I think, is the explanation why such a thoroughly outdoor, and observant man as the late Tom Speedy could never be persuaded that what he had never seen, could not have really happened.

ON SOME XVIIITH AND XVIIIITH CENTURY DESIGNS FOR STAINED GLASS WINDOWS

RECENTLY PRESENTED TO THE YORKSHIRE MUSEUM.

BY JOHN A. KNOWLES.

Original designs for Stained Glass Windows are very rare. There is one of early 16th century date made by a foreign artist for an English window in the National Gallery of Scotland, and the original designs for the windows of the Chapel of the Sacred Blood at Bruges are to be seen hanging under the modern copies of them which now fill the chapel, the original glass can be seen in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Elsewhere in the Museum and in the Department of Prints and Drawings of the British Museum are some interesting examples of drawings for Swiss glass, and a few more examples here and on the Continent could be cited, but these are about all.

Considerable interest therefore attaches to some designs for windows painted by York artists which have recently been presented to the Yorkshire Museum. Three of them relate to the East Window of University College, Oxford, painted in 1687 by Henry Gyles, of York (1645-1709). The window itself—which Winston said was the earliest example of a picture glass-painting known to him—was removed when the chapel was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1862.

These sketches came into the possession of Mr. C. F. Bell, of the Department of Fine Arts of the Ashmolean Museum, our foremost authority on the glass and glass-painters of that much despised and neglected period the 17th and 18th centuries, who has generously presented them to the Museum. The first two are practically alike, one evidently being a tracing of the other, the only difference being that heraldic shields (blank) are substituted for cupid heads in the side tracery pieces. The first is inscribed "Modell of ye East Window in ye Chapell of University College in Oxford ye Subject of ye Glasspainting being ye rejoyceing of ye Angells and the Visitation of the Shepheards at the Birth of Christ Painted by Henry Gyles of the Citty of Yorke in ye yere 1687 the figures of the Shepheards being above 7 feet in height." The handwriting is possibly that of Ralph Thoresby, the Leeds Antiquary, who had an unbounded admiration for Gyles' talents, although the design is not recorded in the catalogue of Thoresby's Museum. However some months after the artist's death in 1709, Thoresby in his Diary tells us that after bringing his daughter to school at the Manor House, he afterwards repaired to the house of his late friend in Micklegate "to view the drawings, etc., of the late ingenious Mr. Gyles, with great quantities of curious painted glass," so that he might have acquired these drawings on that occasion. In the Accounts of University College are several items of payments in connection with the window. In 1682 there was paid "For a design of the College window sent from York 1s. 6d." This was undoubtedly the same design you see before you. The amount seems absurdly small, but as appears from the same accounts Gyles was paid less than £18 for the finished window so that it is probably correct. The third design shows a later suggestion for an alternation treatment of the tracery of the window which was probably adversely criticised by the donor of the window, Dr. Radcliffe, or by the authorities of the College. It is evidently by another hand, possibly the French artist Parmentier (1658-1738) who at times designed for Gyles, for it shows much more powerful draughtsmanship and knowledge of the human figure. That it can hardly be by the designer of the complete window is further shown by the fact that, capable as he was, the artist has quite

failed to realise the scale but has launched out into an elaborate composition of the Last Judgment containing scores of figures, quite out of proportion to the 7 foot shepherds below. Gyles evidently not only painted the window but actually made the coloured glass used in the draperies. Writing to Thoresby in March, 1698-9, he says he is sending him "some specimens of my owne coloured glasse, such as I should be glad to be employed in to make draperies for figures as large as the life in hystory worke for windows, . . . and these small swatches now sent you are the remains of the window I did at University College in Oxford."

The fourth drawing is the original design by Biagio Rebecca (1735-1808) for the figure of Solomon, in the window in the South Transept of the Minster, and for another unidentified figure. This window was painted by William Peckitt, of York (1731-1795) and bequeathed by him to the Dean and Chapter. Peckitt does not seem to have been a figure draughtsman, but had his designs and cartoons made for him by some of the best artists of the day. His window in Trinity College Library, Cambridge, was designed by Cipriani, and his fine series of figures for New College, Oxford, were by Rebecca. The original design for these was presented to the College some years ago by Mr. Bell and is to be seen hanging in the ante-chapel. Rebecca was a pupil of Cipriani, and is chiefly known for his decorative work at Somerset House, Windsor Castle, Audley End, and Harewood House.

SOME YORK NOTES FROM THE DODSWORTH MSS.
IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD.
BY THE REV. A. RAINE, B.A.

The following notes relating to York are to be found among the Dodsworth MSS., in the Bodleian Library. Roger Dodsworth died in 1634, leaving behind him a great collection of matter for Yorkshire History, amounting to 161 volumes in his own handwriting. This consists of transcripts of Charters, extracts from wills, Archbishops registers, monastic histories, court rolls. Many of the originals from which Dodsworth copied have long been lost. Recently I had an enquiry from

the Bodleian Library asking whether I could give any information about some documents copied by Dodsworth. These documents had been stored in Marygate Tower, and when it was blown up in the siege of York in 1644, they were saved by a man called Thomas Thomson at the risk of his life. They were last heard of in 1758, being then in the possession of Dr. William Roundell, of York. An endeavour is now being made to find out whether they still exist.

Amongst the Dodsworth papers are a few personal notes relating to York. Dodsworth's father was registrar of York Cathedral, and the son of course knew the city well. You will probably already know the first one, telling of the state maintained by the Dean of York immediately before the Reformation. "My father has told me that my grandfather hath seene Dean Higden (1516-39) attended to the Church on a Christmas day by 50 gents before him in tawny coates garded with black velvett and 30 yeoman behind him in like coates garded with saffron."

The second is a local note of great value. "The tenants of the prebend of Donyngton daunce about ye lecterne in York Minster on Thursday in Whitson week."

I believe I am right in saying that there exist very few mentions of dancing in any English Cathedral. Dodsworth speaks of it in the present tense; he may have seen it himself; we wish he had told us more about it.

In 1446 in an account book belonging to the City of York, a payment of xiid was made to three players from Dunnington. Performers before the city usually also performed before the Dean and Chapter, so perhaps there is a connection between the players from Dunnington and the Dancers from Dunnington. Further information may be discovered in the York Minster Chamberlain rolls which have been only partly transcribed. It would be of great interest if we could find out something more about this dancing in the Minster.

The next item I give is a list of the guests invited by the Archbishop of York to Bishopthorpe at Christmas, 1624. The Archbishop was Toby Mathews, well known for his wit. He was Archbishop of York for 22 years and was a great preacher for those days. It was said that "he perfumed almost every

considerable town in his way with the sweetest odours of the Gospel." He preached 1992 Sermons. He kept a diary, yet unpublished, of which I possess a copy. It consists of little more than a record of his preachings and a description of the violent colds in the head from which he frequently suffered.

In this note of Dodsworth we have a pleasing glimpse of that hospitality for which Bishopthorpe has always been famous.

"A note of the inviting of his Grace's guests this Xmas at Bushopthorp, 1624.

Sunday, St. Stephen's Day. All Bpthorp—103 persons.

Monday, St. John's Day. All Middlethorp, some of Acaster and Copmanthorpe, 92 persons."

Curiously enough the Lawyers were invited on Innocents day.

"*Tuesday. Innocents Day.* Mr. Dodsworth, Mr. Swinborn, Mr. Mannering, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Hyll, Mr. Turbatt, with their wives. The rest of the consistory and exchequer courts and Mr. Calvert and Mr. Lee and their wives. 63 persons.

Wednesday. Ladies Redman, Ingram and Askewith, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Hewes, Doctor Deane, Doctor Polorix, Doctor Leslie, Mr. Newell, Mr. Hutton, and their wives. Mrs. Wetherall, Mr. Newark and the Apoticaries. 58 persons.

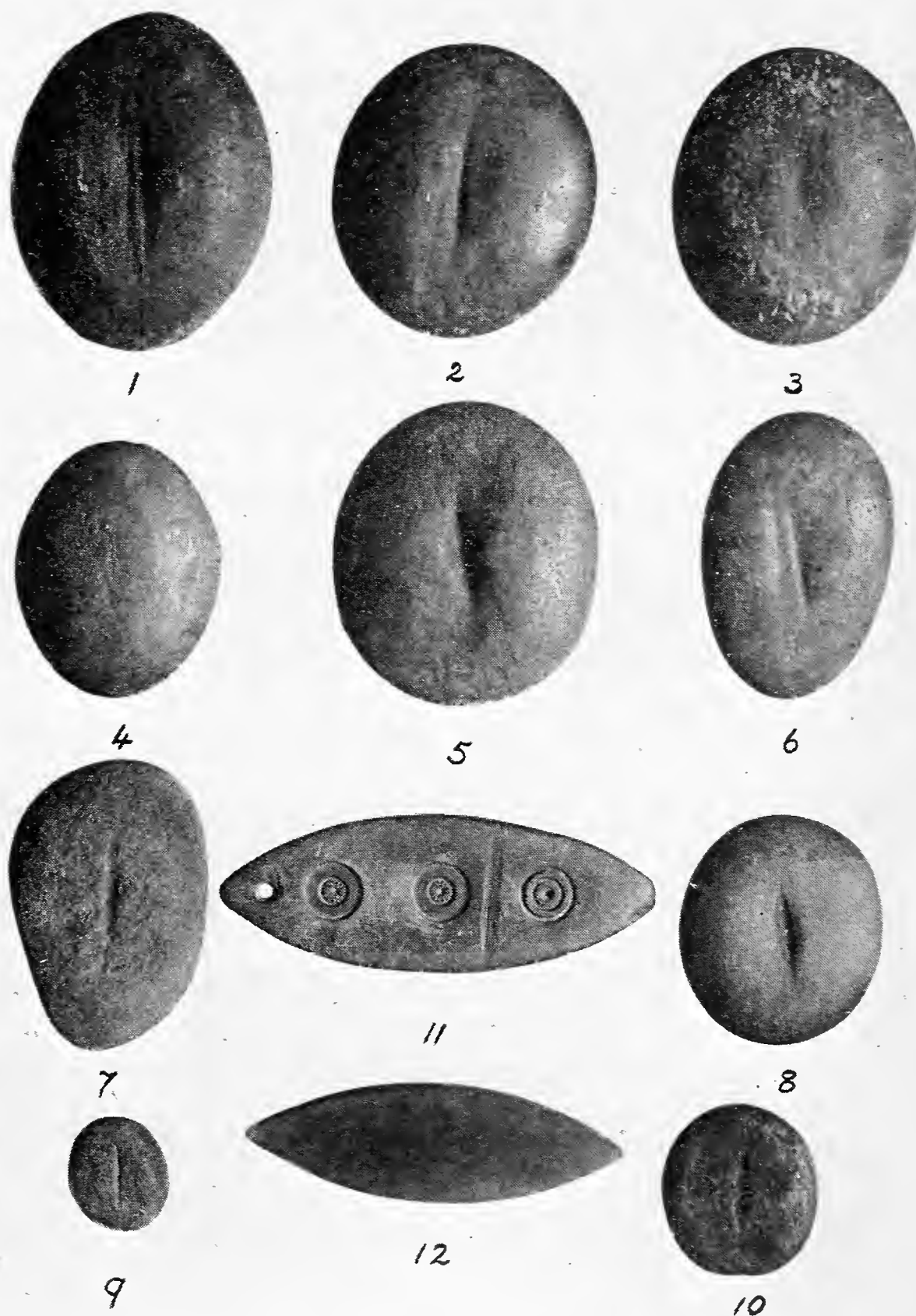
Thursday. Sir Hen. Slingsby and the counsel. The Lady Chomley and her daughter. The Lady Young and her son. Mr. Tankard, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Hoby, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Naton, and their wives. 55 persons.

Sunday the 2nd of Jany. Mr. Dudley, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Bird, Heskett, Mr. Peacock, Mr. Busfield, Mr. Unett, Mr. Headlam and their wives. Mrs. Keye, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Chaworth.

Monday, 3rd Jan. Doctor Hodgson, Mr. Wickham and their wives, and the vicars wt the singing men and choristers."

I close with an anecdote of Bishopthorpe Hospitality in later times.

In 1860 my father wrote down a story told him by Lord Wenlock about Archbishop Drummond. This Archbishop



FIRE-STONES.

built the gatehouse at Bishopthorpe and it was said not to be straight with the front of the Palace. A young clergyman went to see the Archbishop and he was afterwards asked whether he had noticed this peculiarity about the gatehouse. He said, no he had not. For when he went in he was so nervous that he took no notice of anything, and when he came out, after a draught of the Archbishop's beer, he was no good judge of what was straight or crooked.

ON SOME RARE AND CURIOUS STONE IMPLEMENTS IN THE YORKSHIRE MUSEUM.

BY WALTER E. COLLINGE, D.Sc., F.S.A.

(Plate I.)

These *Fire-Stones*, by which name they are now known, are confined to those areas where there is almost a complete absence of true flint. They were in use approximately from the third to the seventh century as fire-making objects, closely allied to the Flint and Steel method. A pointed piece of soft iron was struck across the quartzite pebble.

In many cases the quartzite stones used were nothing more than rough, rounded, water-worn pebbles, having one fairly flat striking face. In size they measure from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches in length.

Some specimens had curved sides, in which there is a pronounced furrow, intended to receive a band of cord or leather, sometimes of bronze or iron, serving to suspend the stone from the belt or girdle of its owners.

Many of the Scandinavian specimens are shuttle-shaped.

These remarkable stones were probably left by bands of Scandinavian rovers, or were perhaps made by them.

The specimens exhibited are a series of so-called "Fire Stones" in the Robinson Collection. All were collected in Co. Antrim, Ireland.

Evans (*Stone Implements and Ornaments of Gt. Britain*, pp. 243-4), supposed them to be a species of Whetstone; Anderson (*Scotland in Pagan Times*) refers to them as point

sharpeners; whilst Nilsson (Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia) regards them as hammer-stones.

Knowles (Journ. Roy. Hist. & Arch. Assoc. of Ireland) illustrates a number of Irish examples.

Nilsson believed them to be of the stone age. They have been found in Sweden, Denmark, Slesvig, the north of Scotland, the Orkneys, and Northern Ireland.

OCTOBER 5TH.—Mr. H. J. Wilkinson in the chair.

Dr. Walter E. Collinge read the minutes of the previous meeting.

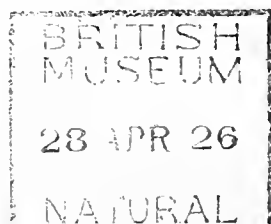
Mr. Chas. E. Elmhirst announced the donations to the Museum and Library.

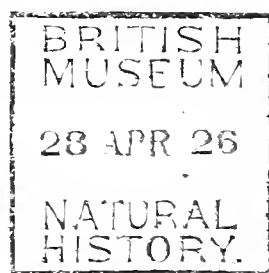
The following Communications were then read:—

THE WILD CAT AND PINE MARTEN.

BY CHAS. E. ELMHIRST, J.P.

Referring to the Wild Cat this animal is fierce and blood-thirsty in disposition, and possessed of great strength and activity. It is more robust than the domestic cat, and has an unpointed tail and black soles to its feet. Although long extinct in England and Wales, it survives in the remote deer forests in the Highlands of Scotland, Argyllshire, Inverness, Ross-shire, and Sutherland. Before the War it had become very scarce, but the absence of keepers and stalkers caused a rapid increase, and in 1924 Malloch of Perth, had no fewer than 71 sent in to stuff. It is nocturnal in its habits and stalks its prey by sight. Ptarmigan, grouse, hares, and rabbits are its principal food, and, except man, its only enemy is the eagle. Mr. Elmhirst also spoke on the Pine Marten, an animal closely allied to the sable, with a beautiful fur and no smell. This animal survives in the English Lake District, Wales and Sutherland, but is becoming very scarce, and is even in more danger of extinction than the Wild Cat. It is very fond of fruit, but kills birds, hares, and rabbits, individuals only attacking sheep and lambs. It always attacks the side over the heart, and, amongst trees, can run down a squirrel, its favourite prey, quite easily.







XVIIITH CENTURY SPANISH GLASS.

SOME XVIIITH CENTURY SPANISH GLASS IN THE
COLLECTION OF THE YORKSHIRE MUSEUM,
YORK.

BY C. E. N. BROMEHEAD, B.A.

(*Plate II.*)

During the eighteenth century a considerable amount of semi-opaque white glass, decorated in enamel colours to imitate oriental porcelain, was made at Barcelona and other towns in the Cataluñan province of Spain. A representative series of specimens of this glass forms part of the great Riano collection of Spanish glass at the Victoria and Albert Museum, but the "Catalogue of Glass Vessels," published in 1878, gives only bare entries such as the following: 'No. 1001, 1001a 73. Cup and saucer, opalified glass, painted to imitate Oriental porcelain. Spanish (Cataluñan), 18th Century' followed by dimensions and price; no illustration is given, nor is there any mention of the ware in the introduction. Lord Dillon alludes to it as an imitation of porcelain in his book on "Glass" in the "Connoisseurs Library," but again there is no illustration. Specimens of Cataluñan Glassware are often to be met with in England but are seldom recognized, being usually classed by dealers and auctioneers as Bristol, as were those in the Yorkshire museum which are the occasion for this note. The mistake is not due solely to the vogue for Bristol Glass at the present time, but is comparable with the former attribution of much Spanish lustred pottery to Brislington.

Both these Spanish products were brought into England through the port of Bristol, and at the end of the 18th century the Cataluñan glass was copied by the local works.

The intention to imitate porcelain is made obvious by the illustrations (*Pl. II.*) and by an amusing experience; the writer saw a damaged mug of this glass in the window of a small "antique" shop within a mile of Oxford Circus and asked the price; the figure named was excessive but the dealer offered to give a written guarantee that the specimen was "genuine old English china." Kaolin for the manufacture of true porcelain was not discovered in Spain before about 1760 A.D., but glass had been made almost, if not quite continuously from

Roman times, excellent sands being available as a source of silica and the Barilla of Soda. Tin, again, had been known from the earliest times and the use of the oxide to form the opaque white enamel of faience or majolica was originated, as far as Europe is concerned, in Spain. Glass rendered milky white or semi-opaque by the addition of tin oxide would therefore readily suggest itself as a means of imitating translucent porcelain.

The vessels most commonly met with are mugs, either cylindrical with a slightly extended foot (Nos. 1 and 2) or barrel shaped, but cups and saucers (No. 4, author's collection) and vases (No. 3) are also found; the latter are usually "winged" with white glass, after the manner of Venetian glass vases. The enamel decoration usually consists of flowers, etc., in a brick red or scarlet, deep madder, yellow and olive green, but the larger mugs often have in addition a figure enclosed in a wreath, as for instance the Oriental in No. 2; others in the writer's collection show a Cupid, a lady holding a tame bird and a nobleman strolling in a garden, the last two being in 18th century European costume. The borders shown on No. 1 and on the saucer, copied from Chinese porcelain, are a very common feature.

The confusion of this glass with Bristol has been mentioned, and notes on a few points which, in the writer's experience, serve to distinguish the two, may be useful. The flowers and other decorations are always drawn in outline and filled in subsequently with colour on the Spanish ware, but not so on the Bristol. Barrel-shaped mugs of milky glass were undoubtedly made at Bristol, some of them being decorated by Edkins, some by Absalon, of Yarmouth; on these the lower end of the handle is stuck directly to the side of the mug, the extreme point being slightly turned up outwards; on the Spanish examples a small button of glass is interposed between the body and the handle. Another difference may perhaps be found in the form of the base; in the Bristol examples this is usually almost flat, whereas in the Spanish, the upward and inward bulge is well marked; for instance the base of one of the mugs in the writer's collection is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and the centre is raised 1 inch above the flat. When, however the





ROMAN BRONZE LEAD-POURING LADLE.

general style of the Cataluñan glasses, as shown in the photographs, has been learnt, there is little likelihood of confusion with the painted white glass, either of Bristol, Holland, France or other countries.

A ROMAN BRONZE LEAD-POURING LADLE.

BY WALTER E. COLLINGE, D.Sc., F.S.A.

(Plate III.)

There has recently been presented to the Yorkshire Museum by Councillor S. Hardwick, of Darlington, a most interesting Roman Bronze Ladle used in ages past for pouring molten metal into moulds for lead pigs.

In the summer of 1920, Councillor Hardwick was out on Wolsingham Moor, Co. Durham, collecting Emperor moths, and in order to pack his specimens he jumped into what appeared to be a ditch, on the west bank of which he noticed what he thought to be a piece of iron. This he submitted to Alderman Edward Wooler, F.S.A., the well known Darlington archæologist, who at once recognised the specimen as a Roman Lead-pouring Ladle.

The specimen is conical in shape and will hold two and a half pints. It weighs 10 lbs. 4 oz., and its outside dimensions are—depth 8 ins., base diameter $3\frac{7}{8}$ in., diameter top $5\frac{3}{8}$ in., thickness $\frac{3}{8}$ in.

Alderman Wooler has made excavations where this ladle was discovered “and lead, slag, charcoal, and wedge-shaped fire-resisting stones were found, showing there had been a lead furnace erected at the edge of the mountain, and a flue had been formed to catch the prevailing wind and act as a blast to the furnace.”

A little over a mile from where this ladle was discovered are the remains of a Roman penal settlement erected between 100-117 A.D., which were described by Alderman Wooler in 1903. Writing later (*Journ. Yorks. Arch. Soc.*, 1924, p. 93) he states “Until the discovery of this ladle, the size and position of the encampment, the thickness of the walls, and the strange position in which it is built were a mystery to me. Now I think there cannot be the slightest doubt that it was a Roman

Penal Settlement, in which the Romans kept their slaves or convicts and their lead."

The specimen so generously presented to the County Museum by Councillor Hardwick (through the instrumentality of Alderman Edward Wooler, F.S.A.), is a most interesting and valuable addition to the collection of Roman antiquities, and the Yorkshire Philosophical Society is greatly indebted to Councillor Hardwick for his valuable donation.

NOVEMBER 2ND.—Mr. S. Walker in the chair.

The Keeper read the Minutes of the previous meeting and announced the Donations to the Museum and Library.

The following Communications were then read :—

SOME REMARKS ON LEEDS POTTERY.

BY ARTHUR HURST, A.K.C.

The Lecturer commenced by pointing out that the early history of pottery at Leeds was very obscure and that it was unlikely that the Romans had a settlement there as Leeds was not situate on any of the Roman roads. During the monastic period pottery was undoubtedly made at Leeds and that Potter Newton probably owes its name to the removal of the Pottery to this site. From this time Leeds undoubtedly had potteries, but they would only produce the ordinary wares for domestic use. It is not until about the middle of the 18th century that we are told that Benjamin Dennison was a manufacturing potter at Leeds. Other references occur, but it is not till 1774 that the Leeds Pottery is mentioned, when it was producing white earthenware, and had probably been in existence for a considerable time. He explained that the making of white earthenware was a great step beyond making coarse earthenware which was the usual product of the smaller potteries. It was pointed out that cream coloured earthenware was also made and that from 1780 to 1820 was the period of the best productions at Leeds, and as Josiah Wedgwood reached the pinnacle of his fame about 1783, and that both potteries were competing for the trade with France, Holland, Germany, and

Russia, the rivalry between the two potteries was very keen. Other interesting incidents, including the connection of the Leeds Pottery with the Swinton Pottery were mentioned. Slides were shown giving views of the Leeds Pottery and some of the best pieces produced there, including some rare figures. The lecturer then dealt with the gradual decline and final closing of the pottery.

SOME RECENT ADDITIONS TO THE YORKSHIRE MUSEUM.

BY DR. WALTER E. COLLINGE, F.S.A.

Dr. Collinge exhibited a number of Polishing Stones. He stated that in the later Stone Age many of the stone implements were polished after being chipped, such as mace-heads, stone celts, and pierced axe-hammers. The stone celts are frequently polished with the greatest precision all over, wherever the stone was susceptible of such treatment, those of felstone, greenstone, syenite and porphyry lending themselves particularly. Specimens of the actual polishing stones are comparatively rare, but recently quite a number have been found in Acomb Bog and presented to the Yorkshire Museum by Mr. A. W. Linfoot.

DECEMBER 7TH.—Dr. J. S. Gayner in the chair.

The Keeper read the Minutes of the previous meeting and announced the Donations to the Museum and Library.

The following Communications were then read :

NOTES ON LOCAL HERALDRY.

BY GEORGE BENSON, A.R.I.B.A.

A plea for the study of local Heraldry was urged by Mr. G. Benson, who stated that a little acquaintance with the subject enabled one looking at an old church, abbey, or castle, to read the history of the building and that of the personages connected therewith from the shields sculptured in stone, carved in wood, or painted on glass. Such knowledge is welcomed, otherwise the building appeals only to students of architecture, and lacks

the personal interest which Heraldry supplies. A knowledge of Heraldry is indispensable in historical research and fortunately in York, examples abound in profusion. The elements of Heraldry are easily acquired and should be taught as a branch of History in our York schools, and then citizens and visitors would be spared the false heraldic decoration which occasionally disfigures our buildings and bridges and annoys many who gaze on these modern misrepresentations. Lendal Bridge is adorned with heraldic shields of the City and Archbishop, the small shields of the latter are coloured properly, but the very large ones are tinctured differently, instead of a red ground they have a white one, and give false information to the citizens, their children and to the numerous visitors.

The Heralds College exists for the dissemination of true Heraldry, and its officials are ever ready to reply to any enquiries relating to the subject. There is therefore no excuse in these days for any display of false Heraldry.

LOCAL PLACE NAMES.

BY J. W. DAVIS.

The author showed how we derived from place names an accurate knowledge of the physical condition of the country at the time of the Saxon settlement. The names of places were not given haphazard by our Saxon and Danish forefathers. Very many of them were descriptive, taken from the principal botanical feature of the district—trees and wildflowers. Some indicating the thorny brambly state of the countryside ; names ending in forth or ford show the absence of bridges, and others refer to the swamps and meres which then covered large portions of the low country. This knowledge gained from the common names of the countryside alters our ideas of the character of those ancient ancestors of ours. They were not merely the plundering barbarians written history seemed to imply. They had a knowledge of the different species of trees and flowers, and their names still survive. Many of their homes were named after flowers and blossoms, showing they had an eye for the beautiful.

THE YORK ROMAN EXCAVATIONS, 1925.

(Communicated by the *Hon. Secretary*, the Rev. A. RAINE.)

It was felt that the Annual Report of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society would not be complete without some account of the Excavations which took place last year at the S.E. corner of the Fortress of Roman York. A full and detailed report, written by Mr. S. N. Miller, of Glasgow University, supervisor of the excavations, will appear in the summer number of the "Journal of Roman Studies." The work has been carried out under the ægis of the Roman Antiquities Committee of the Yorkshire Archæological Society, by permission of H.M. Office of Works. The York Corporation not only gave leave to excavate on the rampart but also rendered every possible help, and many thanks are due to Mr. F. W. Spurr (the City Engineer) and Mr. J. Bickle (the Clerk of the Works).

The work this year was only of a tentative and exploratory nature, in order to ascertain what possibilities existed for research work on the site of the Roman Fortress. The results of these preliminary investigations have been unexpectedly rich.

The plan of the scene of the excavations is given on *Plate IV*. Trenches were cut (1) on the rampart, (2) in Bowman's yard in Bedern.

(1) At A B and C D at right angles to the mediæval walls trenches were dug, the Roman wall was found at a depth of 3 to 4 feet, and it was uncovered down to the footings. To the South of trench C D was laid bare part of a circular corner tower, as outlined on the plan.

(2) At the yard in Bedern, kindly lent by Mr. T. Bowman, a cut was made, C H, for the purpose of learning something about the Roman ditches. Here the interesting discovery

was made of the remains of two walls, running side by side, the outline of the ditches was also ascertained. It is most fortunate that this site was available, as it was the only remaining open space on the line of the Southern wall of the Fortress.

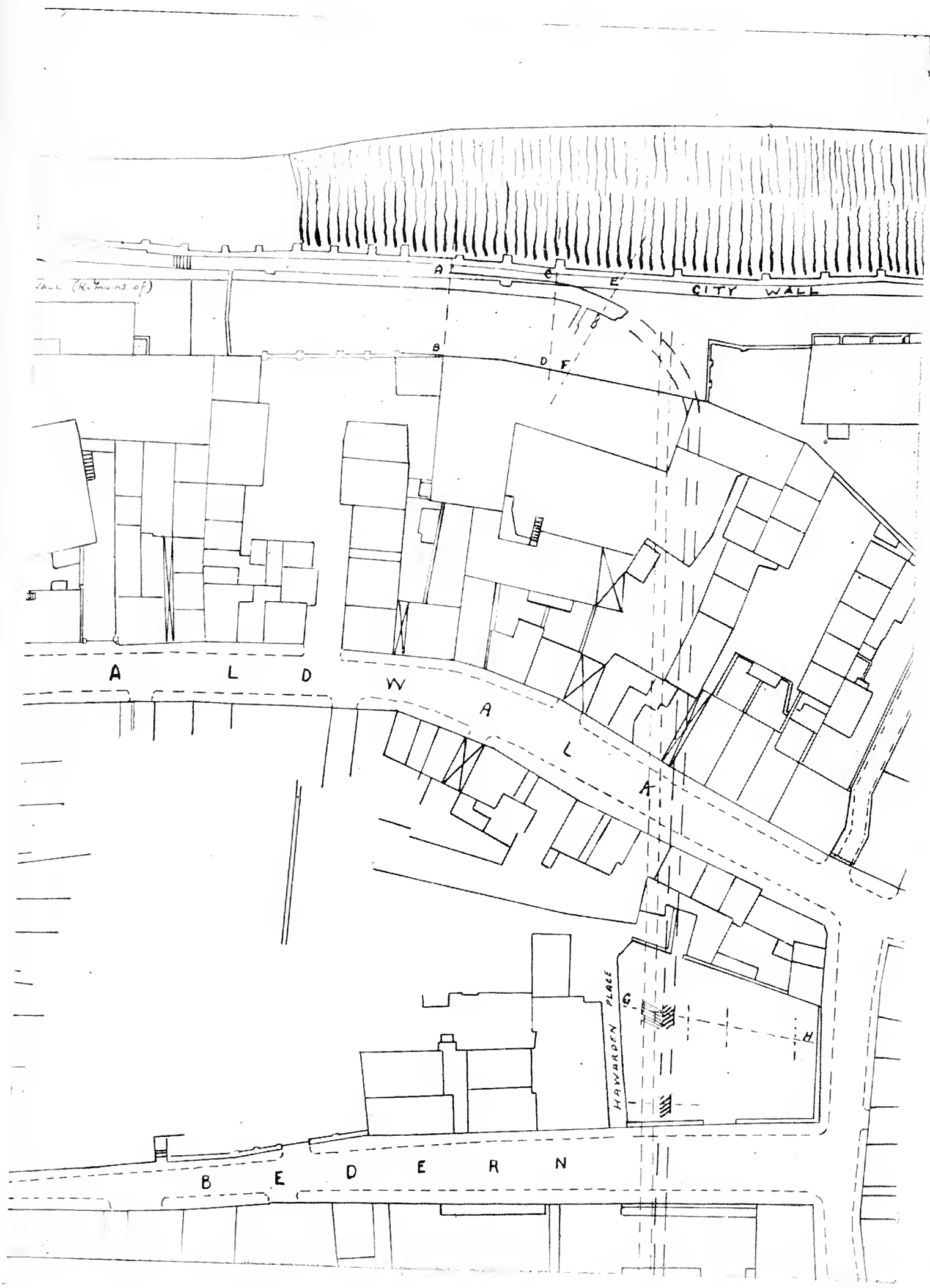
On *Plate V.* is a view of the circular wall of the S.E. corner of Eburacum. The anticipation was that we should find here a multangular tower or external bastion, similar to that in the Society's gardens, and dating from the late third century, instead we found a portion of a rounded corner tower of the late second century. This portion is in a remarkable state of preservation, possessing its outer face up to the cornice which is still *in situ*. This is the first time that the cornice has been found still in position on a Roman wall in Great Britain. Within this corner tower have been uncovered portions of a guard room and remains of a massive stone platform, evidently used as a support to the roof at the place where stood an engine of Roman artillery. The wall here shows signs of heavy pressure.

A great deal remains to be done in clearing the soil and debris from the interior of this S.E. corner. This will be the chief object of the coming season's work. We can reasonably hope to make most interesting discoveries as we get down to the ancient floor level, and possibly we may be fortunate enough to come across some inscription of historical importance.

Plate VI. shows the wall as revealed in trench C D still standing to a height of 15 feet from its footing. Its face stones are in a splendid state of preservation. The pottery taken from the earth filling against the wall clearly shows that its construction must be dated about the end of the 2nd century A.D., and so this probably represents a rebuilding of the fortress wall of York after the disaster in Northern Britain of 181 A.D.

In the deeper levels of this trench was found a bank of clay which was probably to be attributed to the time of Vespasian 79 A.D., and behind this clay bank was evidence of another of still earlier date.

Plate VII. shows part of the trench cut in Bedern. As stated above remains of two walls were found here side by side. The outer and earlier wall is to be seen at the bottom of the picture.



BRITISH
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NATURAL
HISTORY.

Pl. V.

Proc. Y.P.S., 1925.

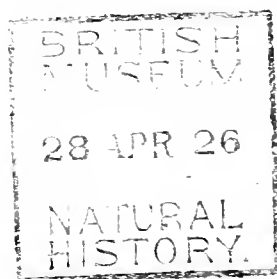






This may be part of the wall erected by the IXth Legion in the reign of Trajan, 109 A.D. The inner wall, fragments of which can be discerned behind it, would probably be the same as was discovered on the rampart, of the late 2nd century. The pegs in the sides of the trench behind the two walls show the line of the clay bank of the præ-mural defence. At the base of this clay bank are rafts or sleepers, 9 feet long to keep the clay from slipping.

During this last winter interesting discoveries have been made on the site of the new Public Library, which is being built between the Museum Gardens and St. Leonards. An early Roman oven was discovered at the toe of the old rampart, containing tiles with the stamp of the IXth Legion, remains of wooden barrack buildings, and some Samian ware, of which an unusual proportion is of 1st century date. It seems evident that the later Roman stone buildings on this site were taken down or destroyed and the stone removed. This would account for the absence of any remains of Roman stone structures on this site, which must have been covered with barracks of the VIth Legion. No doubt a great clearance was made here when St. Peter's Hospital (later St. Leonards) was built.



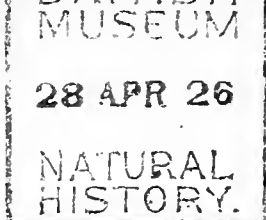
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An Illustrated Booklet containing "A Description of the Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern Buildings preserved in the Society's Grounds," price 1d.

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Lantern Slides of many of the objects in the Museums and Gardens are on sale. It must, however, be distinctly understood that the slides are supplied for the applicant's own use and are not for the purposes of reproduction or publication.

Note Books and Pencils can be obtained, price 1d. each.

WALTER E. COLLINGE,
Keeper of the Museum.

APRIL, 1926.

